

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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TO-MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

ADRIAN THEATRE—Dramatic, comic, vaudeville.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halle street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Marquis de Sade.
BOULEVARD THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Marquis de Sade.
ROBERTS THEATRE—Halle street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Marquis de Sade.
CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Engagement of the Marquis de Sade.
WOODS THEATRE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Marquis de Sade.
FAIRVIEW HALL—Halle street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Marquis de Sade.
INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake shore, foot of Adams street.
SOCIETY MEETINGS
FAIRVIEW CHAPTER, No. 101, R. A. M.—A stated conference will be held at this chapter on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock sharp. Work on the 10th and 11th degrees. By order of the R. M., H. P. G. A. WILLIAMS, Recorder.
LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, R. A. M.—Halle St. Monroe St.—A stated conference will be held at this chapter on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock sharp. Work on the 10th and 11th degrees. By order of the R. M., H. P. G. A. WILLIAMS, Recorder.
GOUGHAN CHAPTER, ROSE CHILI, 180—There will be a regular conference of this chapter on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock sharp. Work on the 10th and 11th degrees. By order of the R. M., H. P. G. A. WILLIAMS, Recorder.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, September 12, 1875.

At the New York Exchange on Saturday the price of greenbacks fluctuated considerably. The opening price was 85½ and the closing quotation 85½. Sales were made at one time during the day as low as 85½.

Secretary DELANO and Professor MARK are said to have had a hot debate in a Washington hotel, where they met by accident. County Commissioner McCARTHY will be grieved to learn that the Secretary neglected the opportunity to completely vindicate himself by brutally pounding the man who exposed him.

The cable has taken advantage of the latest chance to mangle a proper name in the most fiendish manner. Despite its assurance, no well-regulated mind will believe that the daughter of Bismarck is to marry a man named Count WENZELSLAUBERGER. The Count by some other name is doubtless far more agreeable.

The story of the disaster caused by the storm of Thursday night is completed by a terrible chapter from Point St. Sabie, 180 miles north of this city. The profligate Equinox foundered off that point at 2 o'clock Friday morning. Twenty-four lives were lost. The shrieks of drowning women rang above the roar of winds and waves, but no help could be given.

To-day some thousands of Chicagoans will spend the afternoon in saloons. If the artillery of the Exposition were open, a large part of these thousands would go there. It is difficult for the carnal mind to understand how the interests of religion are promoted by shutting the art-gallery, built on ground belonging to the people, to the people on the people's only day of rest.

That conservative, Puritanical old town of Salem, Mass., and then hit upon some very practical, common-sense notions, and of imitation in other places which boast of being progressive. Its latest notion is to make tramp-poor for lodgings at the police stations by sweeping the streets. There is no surer remedy for this great and growing evil than that. The class of vagabonds known as tramps do not want to work. Their idea is to live upon the community without labor, and, if necessary, by theft. They sponge their bed and meals upon the ground of impotency and the plea that they are traveling to some other place to obtain occupation. Now that Salem has decided to do this, it is safe to assume that they will give that city a very wide berth.

The withdrawal of Gov. TALBOT from the list of candidates before the forthcoming Republican Convention of Massachusetts gives a gleam of hope for the Republican party in that State, as the indications were favorable to his nomination, if he had run. This withdrawal leaves the Prohibitionists out in the cold, and takes the Prohibition question, which gave the State to the Democracy last fall, out of State politics. The withdrawal shows Mr. TALBOT's good sense, for, if he had run again this fall upon a Prohibition issue, he would have been beaten so unmercifully that he would have never been heard of again in politics. He would have sunk out of sight as completely as GARDNER did after the subsidence of the Know-Nothing issue in that State. As he could neither serve the State nor the party, he did the best thing he could do by quietly stepping down and out. This leaves the race for the Republican nomination between Dr. LOCKE, ALEXANDER RICE, with prospects favoring the latter. The candidates on the other side are GARTON, the present incumbent, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, with prospects favoring the former.

The Chicago produce markets were unsettled Saturday, but most of them were stronger. Mass pork advanced 20¢ per lb., but closed weak, at \$21.60 cash and \$21.60 for October. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at \$12.85 per 100 lb. cash and \$12.90 for October. Meats were quiet and easier, at 88¢ for shoulders, 11¢ for short ribs, and 12¢ for short clams. Highwines were inactive and a shade lower, at \$1.17 per gallon. Lake freight was active and steady, at 2¢ for corn and 3¢ for wheat. Flour was in fair demand and a shade easier. Wheat was less active and stronger, closing at \$1.15 for September and

\$1.12 for October. Corn was active and irregularly stronger, closing at 59¢ for September and 58½¢ for October. Oats were in moderate demand and firmer, closing at 36¢ for September and 35½¢ for October. Rye was easier, at 75¢ for 1875. Barley was quiet and steady, at \$1.10 for 1875. Hops were in moderate demand at Friday's closing quotations, with the bulk of the sales at \$7.40 per 100 lbs. Cattle were steady under a fair local and shipping inquiry. Sheep sold at fully former quotations, the supply being short of the demand. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$116.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The Chicago Athenaeum is quietly but very effectively doing a great work in this city. Although it has been in operation but a short time, it has already been placed upon a paying basis, and will soon be able to meet all its current expenses from the dues of members without appealing to the outside public. Its growth in this respect may be inferred from the fact that its receipts for the year ending August, 1874, were \$3,656, while for the year ending August, 1875, they were \$6,550, or almost double, an increase which also expresses the actual increase of its practice work. What that work is may be inferred from the following statements: It has a free reading-room open daily to the public, which is well supplied with the periodical literature of the day; a circulating library for the use of its members; a chess-room, occupied by the Chicago Chess Club; a gymnasium and three health-lifts. It has evening classes in ancient and modern languages, literature, vocal music, elocution, drawing, photography, penmanship, and English branches, and also gives special instruction in some of these branches, like music and elocution. It also has regular social and entertainment, free to all members of the Society, and lecture courses to which the public can gain admission at a merely nominal price. The membership is now in excess of 1,000, but the Society has ample accommodations for a much larger number, and, as there will undoubtedly be a large number who will desire to avail themselves of its advantages, we furnish them a few hints from the Society's circular. The fall term opens Sept. 20; the winter term on the first Monday in January; and the spring term on the first Monday in April. There are three classes of membership, viz.: \$1, \$5, and \$10 a year. The \$10 membership includes the privileges of the gymnasium, health-lift, chess club, attendance on any two of the evening classes, attendance at the socials, and books from the library. The \$5 membership includes all of the above privileges except the gymnasium, health-lift, and chess club. The \$1 membership gives the use of the library, attendance at the socials, and admission to evening classes, by paying \$1 per term for tuition. Upon such favorable terms as these, we have no doubt that the Athenaeum will greatly extend its blessings this fall and winter to that large class who have no leisure during the day and can only devote their evenings to the obtaining of education.

A REVIVAL NEEDED.
 All agree in this; the difference is, as to what it shall be a revival of. The merchants and manufacturers complain of hard times and no trade; and they want a revival of business. It is a reasonable desire. Politicians have found a long-continued apathy in the people over the struggles of parties, and they are busy agitating to produce a revival of politics preparatory to the next Presidential campaign. And their arguments are made even more weighty by the fact that business men are mourning over a wide-spread indifference to the claims of God, and are calling for a revival of religion. That, too, is a rational and reasonable demand. But let us not mistake words for things in any of these realms. The business men must not consider speculation and an increase of paper-money a revival of trade; nor must party leaders imagine that an empty struggle for place and pelf is a genuine revival of political principles and aims. We are doing our best, every day, to expose such notions, and to bring both business men and politicians back to a sound basis of reality, an exchange of the products of actual industry, and in the use of specie or its true equivalent for currency. Shall we be less practical in the matter of religion? A secular party may be a little awkward, sometimes, in handling religious questions of this kind, and our philosophy may not always have been the most happy for our purpose. But we know what we mean, and what the public good requires, and what common sense teaches, and we have faith that clear-headed Christians will find themselves in harmony with our real doctrine, when they come to understand it. Let us see if it be not so.

What would be the use of a revival of mere dogmas? Religion must of course have dogma, preach some truth, or it would be gush and sentiment. But who wishes a renewed zeal for abstract, metaphysical statements, such as the scholastic divines used to make, and such as zealous theological logicians still delight to fight over; as though an intellectual approval of a creed filled with virtue which the New Testament calls faith? An attempt to have a revival of dogmas would only result in arraying the revivalists in effigies, in a very few weeks. At present, they are keeping very pleasant company, largely because they have consented to waive their mutually repellent dogmas, and to come together upon the basis of a few simple facts and truths.

Do we want a ritual revival? Not much. It is altogether too shallow. We have learned that the mistake of the ages is to identify religion and religious ceremonies. The old prophets of Judaism thundered against that, and the whole New Testament is a protest against it. Shall we have, then, a revival of religious fervor? Is it rather a luxury to have a rousing excitement. Some minds take to it as men do to liquor or opium. It gives a nervous pleasure. Truth requires us to say that, psychologically considered, the meeting-going of one class of people is often very much like the theatre-going of another class, though they do not suspect it. They like to be excited; they will go, evening after evening, for weeks, to secure this. They like a scene, also, provided it be in a church. Nothing to convert them at all, but to chance to be in the midst of a great demonstration. This is human nature, and we have nothing to say against it, except that it must be kept within bounds, and must not be confused with religion. Fervor may go with religion, as with a score of other things, but it is not religion; and there may be a great revival of it and no real advance in piety.

What kind of a revival, then, do we need? We answer boldly: *A Revival of Righteousness.*

As some have objected to our calling for an outbreak of honesty, we will take a more theological view, which means the same thing, being right with God and man. In other words, what this community needs is a renewal of right character; or, more fully, of right opinion (or orthodoxy), or of right emotion, or of right character. We are sure this is what is wanted, when we see evidence of so much wrong character, in deception, lies, frauds, embezzlements, forgeries, bribes, and sensualities, inside of the Church as well as outside of it; and have reason to fear that a low tone of morals is pervading the land more and more. And so we call on the noon-day prayer-meetings, here and elsewhere, to lay more emphasis on the old Bible doctrine of repentance, which simply means *through reformation*; or, as the prophet put it: "Cease to do evil; learn to do well." And it was not of one of the Apostles affirm, that it was of no use for a man to claim to love God, if he did not love man? That was next door to saying that a man must be honest before he professed to be pious. We beg, then, that the revival which is to be may be thorough, and may run through the Board of Trade, the market, the wholesale and retail trades, the highest and the lowest of the community (to say nothing of the newspaper offices, secular and religious), and put an end to all the little and great dishonesties of the day. A friend has placed in our hand a very timely testimony published by President FAIRCHILD, of Oberlin, that centre of revivals; and as many will listen to him who will turn a deaf ear to us, we give an extract from his "Needed Phases of Christianity," as follows:

"We need to embrace the truth that, 'to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the offering of best beef than burnt offerings.' We must understand and inculcate the doctrine that righteousness alone is piety, and obedience is saving faith; that the highest Christian standard is the law of God, and the lowest nothing less; and that the sole purpose of the manifestation of God in the soul is the fruit of the spirit, the virtues and the graces of the Christian life. The Church needs to be turned toward the experience of obedience, righteousness, and duty, doing, as both conversion and sanctification. Would it not be a blessing to our land that the next great revival should be a revival of righteousness, so that man under its influence shall be converted to honest and soulful obedience, rather than to any other experience?"

There we could not have said it better ourselves; and we came near to saying it, unconsciously, in the very words of a leading representative of modern revivalism. It must be that we are right, and we beg all the brethren to say Amen!

RESTRICTIONS UPON MUNICIPAL DEBTS.
 Chicago, notice of the great calamity of 1874, may be said to be in a financial condition that compares favorably with that of any other large city in the United States. We have before us the annual statements of the Comptroller of New York City and the Comptroller of Brooklyn. The account of the City of New York to the close of July, 1875, exhibited the following figures:

Total bonds issued	\$49,181,529
Less in sinking fund	\$2,674,922
True total of bonds	\$46,506,607
Due to the State	\$3,200,000
Due to the City	\$43,306,607
Deficit cash in Treasury	\$12,061,884
Deficit, less cash	\$31,244,723
Excess of debt in the year	\$4,395,110
The expenditure of the city during the year amounted to \$44,207,651. Of this sum \$3,501,553 was for taxes due to the State, leaving a net expenditure of \$36,706,098. Of this \$31,143,782 was obtained from the proceeds of bonds. The total income of the city from all sources was \$40,183,614, and the difference between the receipts and expenditures is represented by the addition to the public debt. The city during the last year paid \$3,207,000 for interest alone, which is 10 per cent more than the entire expenditure of the City of Chicago.	

The City of Brooklyn has a bonded debt which, after deducting the bonds in the sinking fund, amounts to \$22,600,264. It has also outstanding temporary loans for improvements amounting to \$10,685,500, which are to be paid out of special assessments levied on the property benefited. We have no figures by which we can compare these results with the past, nor is there any statement of the sum expended, nor the amount raised by taxation. The city bonds include \$9,000,000 for the Water Works, \$5,000,000 for the New York bridge, and \$1,000,000 more for the Water Works and the New York bridge. The New York papers think the \$10,000,000 of temporary loans must eventually become a permanent debt. The city now pays interest thereon.

Compared with these debt and expenditures of Chicago seem to be insignificant. Our debt is \$18,456,000, of which \$4,577,000 are water bonds; the interest on these bonds is paid out of the earnings of the Water Department, which also supply a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. This leaves a debt of about \$13,879,000, upon which the interest has to be paid by tax.

The annual appropriations for all purposes, including interest, average about \$5,300,000, of which \$300,000 is derived from licenses and penalties, and the rest has to be paid by taxation. The salvation of this city from the enormous debt, annually increasing, and from extravagant expenditures, has been in the wise prohibition of the Constitution of any municipal debt beyond 5 per cent of the assessed value of the property within the municipality. This absolute limit has worked admirably. It arrested the creation of debt in this city since its enactment. It forced the City Government to live within such expenditure as is authorized by the annual tax. The doctrine of pay as you go has been a success all over the State of Illinois. The issuing and selling of bonds had become a disease. There were towns in this State issuing 10 per cent bonds to an amount which excluded the remotest possibility of payment. These bonds were a double fraud. They were a fraud upon the community in whose names they were issued, and a fraud upon persons who were induced to purchase them at the low price at which they were sold. The result is that in many instances, neither interest nor principal will be paid within the lifetime of any one now living. The Court-House bonds of Macoupin County are a case in point. Unless the holders accept new bonds for a reduced rate, these bonds will never be paid.

The effect upon the communities thus overwhelmed with debt is disastrous. The limited amount of taxable property makes local taxation to meet the debt oppressive. Capital moves off to other places where there is no such oppressive debt. No new capital goes there for investment. Land and lots being practically mortgaged to the bondholders, purchasers go elsewhere to buy lands, and lots which are not thus mortgaged. Population does not increase; on the contrary, declines; and the great misfortune, particularly if supplemented by practical repudiation, ruins the prospect of the growing municipality. The new Constitution stopped

all this business; the only regret is that it had not been adopted ten years before. In the distress of Chicago following the fire the constitutional restriction was considered by many as a great injury to the city. It was its salvation. Had there been no such prohibition, the City Government would have taken occasion to have created a debt that would have had no limit save the credit of the city. It is an idle speculation to say that, had not been no constitutional prohibition, the debt of Chicago at this time, instead of being \$18,456,000, would have been \$60,000,000. The capacity of a municipal government to issue and sell bonds is enormous, and experience has shown that no system is so demoralizing as that of paying current expenses by borrowing money. The New York Times, in an article on the debts of New York and Brooklyn, refers to this policy of covering up a portion of each year's expenditure by the sale of bonds, and condemns it. It says:

"The whole business of issuing bonds is a mistake. It will in time, but not in peace, as was well expressed by Mr. DANA when declining the nomination of an independent party for the office of Mayor, will be a source of ruin to the city. The policy of either is sure to bring bankruptcy. Let it be the motto of our new reformers to pay as we go. The freedom of this city from an excessive debt such as overwhelms other cities is due to a wise constitutional prohibition which compels the City Government to incur no liabilities beyond the amount of tax levied annually."

TRUTH WILL OUT.

A story with several morals comes from Windsor, Conn. Forty years ago there was a bank at Windsor. One morning the Cashier opened the locked vaults and found everything in perfect order, including an envelope that held, the evening before, \$50,000. But the money was gone. Detectives were summoned. They struck what they thought to be a trail and followed it straight to the house of Thomas EXAMOR, the President of the bank. The evidence against him was wholly circumstantial, but it seemed pretty clear. Within a few short weeks, EXAMOR exchanged his home at Windsor for a cell at Westchester, one of those terrible dungeons in which Connecticut used to suffocate as well as starve her felons. The ex-President lived several years within those gloomy stone walls, and then came out to find himself an outcast, hated by the plundered community which had once honored him. He lived to be an old man; but his crime was never forgotten, and he went down to the grave with "thief" stamped upon him. The verdict was on record. Even when the law is of this feeble power, tests were vain to shake the settled conviction of his sin. Years after the grass grew over his body, a chance stroke of a workman's hammer proved his innocence, and showed that he had been one of the many victims of circumstantial evidence. The Cashier of the bank, the man who discovered the theft, died about the time the ex-cashier died. The odor of sanctity hung about him. His memory was cherished at Windsor as that of a truly good man. In an evil moment for his memory the present occupant of his old house decided to have it repaired. While the carpenters were at work, on Monday last week, a misdirected blow with a hand of chisel of that tool struck a secret cavity in a wall. A moment's investigation showed that the hiding-place held the money stolen from the Windsor Bank forty years ago. Unless circumstantial evidence is again playing tricks with the truth, the Cashier stole the money, hid it, allowed a perfectly innocent man to drag out his life with the terrible curse of a conviction for felony resting on him, and was afraid to ever use the money for the sake of which he bartered his soul. The Springfield Republican says that this is "quite a sensation" in Windsor on account of this revelation. The fact is not surprising.

THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.

Among the damage done by the late severe wind and rain-storm, Chicago has suffered from the serious breaks that have been made in the lake-shore drive all the way from North avenue to the northern limit of Lincoln Park. From North avenue south to within two or three blocks of the Water Works, the shore has been protected by a line of piles which have been placed in a diagonal adjoining the roadway. Along the line of the park, however, from North avenue to the north, the practice was adopted of placing a continuous breakwater along the shore in the shape of a box filled with some stone and a good deal of sand, dirt, and rubbish of one kind and another. The recent storm has demonstrated the uselessness of these boxes as a protection for the beach. The Park Commissioners have expended several thousand dollars in work which is now nearly sufficed to destroy. The waves acted like a vast scorching machine controlled by the restless elements. In some places they broke down the breakwater box altogether, and in others dashed over it. In both cases they fastened upon the sand and, in returning, scooped it out into the lake by loads at a time. The danger of a severe storm to the lake-shore drive must have been well known, since more than one residence built along the shore had been abandoned in former years on account of the insecurity of the foundation and the difficulty in providing protection at a reasonable cost. The Commissioners of Lincoln Park probably thought they had overcome this difficulty, but the first storm has shown them their mistake. There is but one of two things to be done with the damaged drive-way. One is to drive piles along the edge of the road, as has been done in the stretch from the Water Works to the entrance of the park. The other is to think the better way is to go out about a quarter of a mile from the shore, drive piles, and fill in with stones, thus enclosing a basin bounded by the park on the west, the breakwater on the east, and piles reaching out from the northern end of the park. This would make a boat-park which would be practically a part of Lincoln Park, and form a pleasant and safe harbor for rowing and sailing; the piles would also serve as a landing for tugs and little steamers taking pleasure parties to the park. This plan would cost but little more than the driving of piles immediately adjoining the lake-shore drive. The additional expense would consist mainly in the greater length of the piles and perhaps a larger amount of stone. The stone could be obtained at comparatively small expense. They could be taken on tug-boats in the canal, southwest of Brighton, where they have been thrown out of the bed of the canal, and thence carried directly through the river to the pile-works, the lake where they are to be deposited. The superior advantages of this plan will more than offset the difference in cost.

The lake-shore drive along Lincoln Park is probably the pleasantest feature of our entire park system, and the one which the people would dispense with at the greatest reluctance. It cannot be maintained if the storms of every fall are to wash it away in places and impose an expense and loss of several thousand dollars a year. It is much better that a little more money be expended at the start, and thus assure its protection. The boat-park which the filling in the lake will provide will also be an additional attraction for the lake besides furnishing a safe and delightful place for pleasure-sailing and amateur regattas. We hope that the Lincoln Park Commissioners may recognize the advisability of this course, and proceed by the plan we have suggested.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE TESTS.

The tests of the pressure of the Custom-House pier, under the supervision of the present Government Commission, are more thorough, and promise to be more satisfactory, than any that have been made heretofore. They are testing the capacity of the concrete, of the concrete and the soil, and of the soil alone. In the case of the concrete a pressure of twenty tons per square foot, or about six times what the actual pressure will be, has been superimposed without causing the concrete itself to give way. This result is to be noted with sincere gratification, for, so long as this enormous weight does not cause the slightest deflection in the solid concrete on which the building rests, there is no possible danger of injury to the building, much less a tottering of the walls. In testing the soil alone a pressure of four tons was made to the square foot, and it was found that there was a settlement only of 1½ inches; when the pressure was reduced to one-half ton, it was found that the soil recovered itself about 3-16 of an inch. From this it will probably be concluded that there is a limit to the compression of the subsoil, which is reached when all the water has been pressed out. After this the solid clay is left, and no accumulation of weight can make any greater impression upon it than upon so much solid rock. This was the theory of the local architects and the City Engineer, and not only does it appear entirely reasonable in itself, but the tests of the present Commission seem to confirm it.

The only difficulty that presents itself in case this theory is correct is that, the pressure of some piers being greater than that of others, they may be that the lighter piers will not exert sufficient pressure to squeeze out all the water in the subsoil. In such case the heavier piers would exert a depression of, we will say, two inches, the highest possible compression; the lighter piers will depress, we will say, not more than one inch, or about half as much. Then there would be some slight cracks in the walls, perhaps. We believe that all builders and engineers will agree that cracks of this description cannot jeopardize the safety of such Titanic walls as those of the Custom-House, resting upon a solid bed of concrete. They may be offensive to the nice and critical eye; they may reflect upon the original architect of the building, and they will mar the architectural beauty of the structure; but they will not endanger its safety. Moreover, there is reason to believe that the continuous and steady pressure of the lighter piers will in time express from the clay all the water there is in it, and then there will be a uniform settlement at the extreme limit, and the cracks will disappear.

If the tests of the present Government Commission bear out this theory, as we have reason to believe they will, there is little doubt but that the Commission will report adversely to the demolition of the walls. We think that the majority of the Commission are satisfied that the people of Chicago prefer to confront an occasional slight crack in the wall, or a discoloration in the stone, if the consequences are to be no more serious, rather than to incur the loss of several years' time and \$1,200,000 in money incident to the tearing down of the walls and beginning all over again. If the Commission, after the most thorough tests, become satisfied in their own minds that the walls are sound, and the present foundation will stand securely, and that the building will be perfectly safe for all time, we do not doubt that they will recommend a resumption of work. It is likely that they will, as they should, animadvert severely upon the stone-inspection, and the manner in which the work has been done so far. It is also probable that they will suggest the removal of the worst stone, and the erection for the future of a better quality of stone than has been accepted heretofore; they may also suggest some slight changes; but we do not believe that these architectural defects that do not jeopardize the safety of the building will induce the present Commission to recommend a sacrifice of \$1,200,000 to remedy them.

It cannot be maintained if the storms of every fall are to wash it away in places and impose an expense and loss of several thousand dollars a year. It is much better that a little more money be expended at the start, and thus assure its protection. The boat-park which the filling in the lake will provide will also be an additional attraction for the lake besides furnishing a safe and delightful place for pleasure-sailing and amateur regattas. We hope that the Lincoln Park Commissioners may recognize the advisability of this course, and proceed by the plan we have suggested.

THE LAY PREACHER.

The practice of Lay Preaching is becoming very general in this country. The ambition to stand in the pulpit and exercise the influence peculiar to a "dim, religious light" seems to be rapidly supplanting the mania which has been known as *coquette scribbled*. Writing for private circulation no longer satisfies the amateur. He longs for the greater satisfaction of personal contact, and the opportunity of appealing to the strongest element in the human character, with the advantage of an auditorium and surrounding circumstances, and in a part of the sermon, and exerts the enthusiasm of his hearers. The pulpit offers advantages immeasurably superior to those of the lecture-room, the bar, or the political stump. It must be the observation of something of this kind which has led men of other pursuits to take to preaching as a sort of diversion. The success of a few of those who have tried it has stimulated others to a similar effort, until the practice has become notable. A well-known banker who was 1873 supported several Episcopal churches in order to indulge occasionally in a part of the sermon. The editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and one of the most successful *literary* men of America, presides regularly over Sunday services. Nearly every large community counts several business or professional men who have taken to the pulpit as an occasional recreation. Not to go out of Chicago, we may count a dozen. Mr. MOOREY himself was a business man, and began preaching in the office of personal religious enthusiasm. Maj. JOSEPH H. COLE, who has taken up the cause in England where Mr. MOOREY left it, approached religion from the extreme opposite direction. Messrs. JOHN V. FARWELL and B. F. JACOBS, one a large dry-goods dealer and the other an active real-estate agent, occupy the pulpit from time to time with marked success. A gentleman well known in local newspaper circles occasionally reads an essay of a Sunday in a Unitarian church, and gives the religion of Buddha an equal hearing with the religion of Christ. There are two or three lawyers who enjoy conducting Sabbath services more than managing an intricate suit

in court. The latest accession to the ranks of amateur preachers is a gentleman who has hitherto been prominent for his connection with politics and base-ball. There are advantages and disadvantages in the growth of Lay Preaching. The disadvantages are mainly on the side of the professional preachers. The continuance and popularity of Lay Preaching can hardly fail to make an broad upon the grounds of edifices, church formalities, theological hair-splitting, and enormous salaries. Lay Preaching so far furnishes a practical demonstration that long preparation, dogmatic schooling, controversial discussions, and exclusive devotion to the ministry as a profession are not essential to success in the pulpit. If this notion gains ground it will do much toward thinning out the ranks of a large class of professional preachers who have not the talent or brilliancy to command good positions, and who are fastened upon poor communities with scarcely enough pay to eke out an existence. It would be a blessing to these people and to the community in which they live if their thoughts were turned towards making a living in some other field; and, if it comes to be felt that strong, earnest, and energetic men can make a living during the week and hold the attention of their neighbors to religious of a Sunday, the ranks of the professional clergy will be considerably weeded out. So soon as the idea prevails that a straight-cut coat and a white handkerchief are not necessary to pulpit success and religious fervor, there will be fewer hangers-on in the clerical profession, with advantages to the pulpits and the congregations.

The success of the Lay Preachers is not so surprising as it would appear at the first blush. The only reason why it is regarded as remarkable is because of the lack of professional training that these men possess. But experience proves that these are more than counterbalanced by the acute personal interest, the great religious fervor, and the practical knowledge of the world which they bring to their new work. The ambition of the regular preacher is professional; he desires to excel in the defense of the particular dogma he has espoused, in the advancement of his denomination, in the popularity of his own Church, in the literary merit of his sermons, and in all directions which a lawyer, a physician, or a journalist takes in his profession. The Lay Preacher, on the other hand, usually goes at his work as a labor of love, with the single purpose of touching the hearts of the people and infusing into others the same religious zeal he has himself experienced. He is restrained by no formalities, and does not stumble over dogmas and technicalities. If embarrassed, it is an embarrassment that wins the sympathies of his hearers. He is a practical man who is in actual daily contact with the temptations and selfishness of the world; not a recluse wrapped up in books, buried in his study, and engrossed in the burning of midnight oil. He is divested of professional formalities and peculiarities, and appears on a plane with his audience.

The Lay Preacher, however, is nothing if not natural. The error made by the latest Chicago accession to the ranks is that he fell into one of the common professional errors, that of attributing to the influences of religion the advancement of science and civilization. He could not enter upon this question (which is not at all essential to the maintenance of moral influence) without making a labored effort. History does not sustain the position he took, and able and more experienced men have attempted theological demonstrations of it. It is not the field for a Lay Preacher. It is the subject for a thesis, a proposition for formal discussion, in which the clergy would take one side and the lay student the other. Mr. GARDNER, who has attempted in his very first effort to controvert BUCKLE and LOCKE, TYNDALL, and DRYDEN. He should have left that to the professional preachers, whose business it is in some sense to stand by the mystic power of the Church. The province of the Lay Preacher is much better conceived by such men as MOOREY, COLE, FARWELL, MAJ. WARREN, and JACOBS, who appeal to the religious element in the human character without confusing it with the problems of civilization or the doubts of science. It requires special preparation to handle these questions on the part of the Church. The success of the Lay Preacher must depend upon his natural fervor, his personal magnetism, and an absorbing desire to impress his own faith and devotion upon all who hear him, and imbue them with the same sentiments. Such were the style and devotion of JOHN BUNYAN, the author of the immortal "Pilgrim's Progress," and the best of all models perhaps, for the "Lay Preacher."

OLD PROBABILITIES.

The following weather predictions for Thursday last were given by "Old Probabilities" for the national office at Washington: For the Lake Region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, rather barometrical, with some light rain, increasing temperature and cloudiness, with light rain, followed by clear, followed by clear, north to west wind, and higher barometer. For the Missouri Valley and the Northwest, slowly falling barometer, with some light rain, lower temperature, and light rain in the Missouri Valley. Let the seers at science compare these predictions with the facts reported in THE TRIBUNE of Friday, and then hide their diminished heads in eternal shame. We admit that the prediction was slightly exceeded by the facts, but that was to be expected. Your genuine scientific man is always modest, and puts the case as mildly as possible; just as the gentleman, boiling internally with rage, will say, "I am sorry to be obliged to confess that I think you are somewhat mistaken," when the boor would exclaim, "You are an infernal liar." The record of weather predictions made during the past year, especially those who are paid for their services, and think that the compensation should be doubled.

We take special pleasure in making these acknowledgments at this time, because the occasion demands it. The success of the American storm predictions has been so immense that the system now being extended all over the civilized world—which designation does not include the mentally and morally benighted Southern Hemisphere. The scientific aristocracy of Europe has hitherto been unwilling to concede that an American can be a gentleman. The miserable misrepresentations of DICKENS on one side of the Atlantic, and the bull-dog stubbornness of the Abolition party on the other, have chiefly brought about this feeling, which we hope will now fade out of existence without delay. We admit that the conduct of the gentleman who represented so politely in Europe the claims of the Northern and Southern railroads to the Pacific, and who beat even CRISPATON'S pearl trick by using two or three pins of diamonds as if they were so much "salt," did much to remove the unfounded impression, and thus made it easier for the United States ("light rain") Signal-Service to complete the task. But our debt of gratitude is not so great that we fear it will scarcely be paid

by the increased appropriation which will soon be asked for, to enable the United States Signal-Service to attain still greater perfection, if such a thing be possible, in predicting the occurrence of such "light local rains" as have recently been experienced all over the Northwest.

It is not always an adequate defense against a charge of murder. The French courts, which certainly cannot be called severely practical, have apparently taken no departure in this matter, and resolved that trials and investigations shall together be held responsible for the acts. A workman of Toulouse has recently been condemned on these grounds, though five doctors accustomed to deal with lunatics declared him to be out of his mind, and recommended his instant removal to a lunatic asylum. A sixth doctor, the only other one who examined the case, testified that the defendant, if he had committed the offenses charged against him while laboring under a high fever. The jury, however, refused to be influenced by this testimony, and rendered a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances. The nature of the crimes indicates that the man was really out of his mind, and it is a serious question whether the French jury did not err on the side of severity.

VICKERS' experience in Quincy has confirmed him in the opinion that he is an unlikely dog. VICKERS is the man who was shot in the affray between the two gangs of Chicago, known as the "Belle" and the "Black" gangs. VICKERS was either a bystander, or he was shot all the same, and to the misdirected zeal of the combatants. When VICKERS had partially recovered from his wound, he was brought to this city, and he was merely looking on as a row, and on still further examination he remembered that his first injury, like his second, was caused by a love affair with a minister and a female member of his flock. Now VICKERS is down on preachers. He has written a book, and his advice is: "Physician heal thyself, and cure of epilepsy thou likewise."

The extraordinary length to which "he" will carry his rider as he reaches the portions of a woman is illustrated in the case of a noted leader of man's rights in this city. This lady writes a communication to THE TRIBUNE advocating a systematic slaughter by the "Belle" gang of all children born in wedlock. The lady is well known in the city, and is seriously in earnest. Her proposition is one which, in the days of King Henry, would have polarized female suffrage; but King Henry is not now regarded as a model sovereign. He died hard, too.

Court revelations of the reign of WIGLEY and MARY and QUEEN ANNE of England, we promised. The Earl of Beauchamp has discovered among his family papers the letters of SAMUEL JOHNSON, FRANCIS BACON, and ANNE'S friendly hours. They will be published under the title, "Private Correspondence of SAMUEL JOHNSON, Duquesne of Marlborough." It is likely that they will contain a great deal of useful political history, but will not be as vividly interesting as the "Memoirs of Samuel Johnson." The personal considerations are so slightly enough to make any scandal of this day very interesting after the more modern exposure.

Canadian soldiers who were promised Turkish medals for meritorious conduct in the Crimea were must feel dissatisfied at receiving them. It is just twenty years since a vessel containing them was sunk, and the British and Turkish Governments have been busy discussing the need of having the medals replaced. Neither, however, did the medals do the right thing. Great Britain, however, gave way, as usual, and the Canadian soldiers have their medals at last. All of which must be very encouraging.

All the Year Round tells of a singular superstition prevailing in Northern India. The natives who there live by dying fancy that their luck is good in proportion to the number of lies which they can tell while the idiosyncrasy is in the val. What a lucky body the Chicago Common Council for being so much in a position to tell the truth beyond the beaten, however. They lie, and in addition to do so, swear till all's black.

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ANTED OF WILLIAM CA-
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PROVANTS.

NOTICE AT THE WEST MAD-
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NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT,
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TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON &
Estate and Real Estate Agency, 144 LaSalle

RENT-HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON MICHIGAN, near Twenty-ninth-st.; possession immediately. Call **W. T. WRIGHT, 30 Wabash**.

BEST-OF WABASH-AVE. NOKIA BUILDING, 1000 Wabash-ave., first-class, desirable tenant. Address **C. G. Tribbiani**, 1000 Wabash-ave.

RENT-A STORY AND BARRAMENTS on Wabash-ave., in good repair, on Vincennes-ave. corner of Wabash-ave.; also suitable for service and delivery; also situated on corner of Harrison-ave. and Wabash-ave. Inquire at **1444 Harrison** or **1444 Wabash**.

RENT-SINGLE BRICK HOUSE WITH PORCH, near depot, at Erie Park; bath-room, kitchen, terrace, etc. Frame house also available. Call **W. T. Wright**, 30 Wabash-ave.

RENT-BRICK DWELLING, 1 STORY on Harrison-ave., near Erie Park. In best condition. No. 315 Indianapolis. In best condition. Call **KAUFER BROS.**, corner Kinzie at Harrison-ave.

RENT-COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, ON Michigan-ave., near Douglas place, one block west of Erie Park, shade and ornamental trees. Call **J. O. Rely, 17 Mackay-ave.** Room 6.

NO RENT—FURNISHED 3-STORY A
rent house near Sixteenth-st., on one of

SEEN-LAKE VIEW-THAT MAGNIFICENT home on north side of Wellington, east of Newberry Company, 111 East Second-st. **RENT-AT SOUTH EVANSTON.** Recently-furnished house. W. W. STEWART, 111 East Second-st.

RENT-AT AUSTIN-A NICE NEW one, till May rent, for less than half-price. **BOWEN, OWNER.**

RENT-OR FOR SALE-FURNISHED 12-room, 2-story house, with a large lot, convenient to Hyde Park station. **Call 1-1000.**

RENT-A PLEASANT HOUSE, CHEAP and comfortable. **Call 1-1000.**

RENT-AT HYDE PARK. T. H. BRYANT, JR., 1000 N. Jackson-st., Room 12.

RENT IN HIGHLAND PARK-A GOOD barn. House has 10 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, all modern conveniences, and a large lot. **Call 1-1000.**

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RENT IN HIGHLAND PARK-A GOOD barn. House has 10 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, all modern conveniences, and a large lot. **Call 1-1000.**

Suburban--Continued

RENT-DURING EXPOSITION— Rooms furnished at low rates; also rooms by the month—adv.-at 38 cents taken.

RENT—AT SIX PENCE MONTH— FOUR rooms, first class of cottage like Spring-ale, with water and electric down.

RENT—A PLAINFRONT FRONT ROOM, unfurnished. 120 West Monroe-st.

RENT-ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at 100 Michigan-av. References required.

RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AY. ROOMS—south-e. suite of rooms on second floor, breakfasting, to gentleman and wife. Call at 100 Michigan-av.

RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED at 160 South Halsted-st.

RENT—BY WEST MADISON-ST. ONE or two room cheap, suitable for one or two persons. Call at 160 South Halsted-st.

RENT—BY WEST WASHINGTON-ST. A front room, furnished.

RENT—34 WEST MONROE-ST., NE
 son, handsome front room, furnished or u
 son, handsome front room, furnished or u

NT - FIVE ELEGANT STORES IN MILLER PARK, Bldg. 10, near Robbery St., very cheap. JOHN MILLER, JR.

NT - CHINA- & STORES AND SOME FURNITURE on Madison-st., near bridge. LEO MORRIS, Room 10 Central Union Bldg.

NT - VERY CHEAP-APPLIANCE, FURNITURE - NO. 628 West Lake-st., near Pacifica, Br. 10. J. D. WYERER, 10 Randolph-st.

NT - LOST-KEY AND BASEMENT, IS suitable for printing office or manufacture on Lake-st. N. H. BUCKLEY.

NT - GROWS OPERA HALL BY THE LAKE, with stage, with kitchen, with all the latest Madison-st. A. S. GROW.

NT - A STORE 6X6 FEET, FURNISHED and a grocery. Apply at 222 West Witherspoon-st.

NT - TO GERMAN, FRENCH, OR ENGLISH store, with rooms, corner Twenty-4th and 1st, near location in City. Rent, 200. 101 Indiana-4th.

Stores--Continued.
RENT-NEW BRICK STORE WITH 2

TO RENT—COTTAGE OR FLAT. Also to buy cottage for homesteading. Address, giving terms and location, 2101 12th St., S.E., Wash. 20, D.C.

TO RENT—SIX OR SEVEN ROOMS, with bath, or 2 cottages, good terms. West or South side. Must not be in A.D. Ward M. B., Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, of 8 rooms. Would prefer to give Address L 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, OR HALF HOUSE, on or near Wash. st., between 14th and 15th streets, by a couple. Rent child friendly. Address K 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, suitable for homeopaths near Union Park on St. 4; three acres across. Address 1000 12th St., S.E., Wash. 20, D.C.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with more rooms near Union Park, including a large front porch; good terms. Address L 18, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL FUR-
nished house of 8 or 10 rooms. Must be east of 1
-5th St. and north of 14th St. Call 1-10-10.

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RED-4-TON COAL SCALE. APPLY
Eighteenth-st.

THEY ARE RECEIVING DAILY NEW
of books from Eastern trade
Sherrill & Sons, together with
sappan, and black books, which we sell
at a profit. We have a large stock of
work of American Manufacturers, in all
sorts of articles; first sets of blackboards,
the famous World Edition of Poets at
small price; full sets of Poets, 25
We put the highest cash prices for
manuscripts, and musical books, write
Baldwin's Cheap Booklets, 12 1/2

ONE TWO VOL. OF PICTURES
in elegant binding, new, published by
for Mrs. J. S. THOMPSON, at State-st.
STOCK OF BOOKS, OLD AND
new, at 100 N. Main-st., 2 vols. 10 vols.
100 N. Main-st. Cash paid for
books here, No Madison-st.

FOR WESTERN DICTIONARY
man wanted. GILBERT, 10 South Main-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.
BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
24 and 25 Wabash avenue.

DRY GOODS!
Two Great Trade Sales this Week.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, the third great sale of the season.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, another great sale, at which time separate and distinct lines of seasonable goods will be shown.

Attention is invited to the following lines to be offered Tuesday:

First—An entirely new line of Linens (never before offered), the same being a special importation comprising an endless variety of Bleached, Brown, and Fancy Linens; 20 styles of French bordered towels; 20 styles of Linen Crash, and an elegant assortment of French and English

live line to be found in the city, including every variety of Gentiana, Callas, Mimosa, and Children's wear in kid, buck, dog-point, shoes, and slippers, cloth goods.

Felt skirts, every grade and variety.

Men's and Boys' fall and winter style wool and Fur hats, hatters, and trimmings, coats, suits, and accessories, etc.

CARPETS!

A most attractive line of 2 and 3-ply Cottage and Single China Carpets.

Sale at 2:30 a. m.

GEO. F. GORE & CO.,
58 and 70 Walnut-st.

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers

FOR A TOWN, BY CATAWAUG

On Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 9 1-2 a. m., sharp.

The assortment will be found complete and of all grades.

The name SUCKER BOOT has been used for three years, ONLY BY US, on goods of OUR OWN MAKE, and each Boot stamped. This Boot is sold and guaranteed only by us, and of which a full line will be offered.

GEOR. F. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Webster-st.

Detailed Catalog of Boots and Shoes

At Auction, On Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 9:30 a. m., in addition to a very large and well-assorted sale by catalogue, we shall close our sale of **PAVING STONES** by the following:

P. GORE & CO.,
62 and 70 Wabash-st.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

First Wednesday's Sale of the season. The stream of Dry Goods, such as, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., has been awaiting two sales per week.

Among the following specialties for this sale:

Men's and Boys' Curious Made Clothing, ordinary and medium grade goods made up in the styles of the present season.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

40 varieties of Ribbed and Merino Goods, Wall and Winter Weights, an excellent line.

Men's, Boys', and Youths' Suspenders,
of 400, Gingham and other patterns.

Extensive line of Gents' and Ladies' German Laces.

A new line of Cloth, Hair, and Shoe Brushes.
Rich assortment Embroidered Piano Covers.
Men's and Boys' Fall Hosiery in large quantities.
New and distinct line of Piece Goods, Cottons, Madras,
Satinets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Suitings, etc.
The balance of a Sale will be continued throughout the season.

Sales at 2:30 p. m., prompt.

GRÖ. P. GORE & CO.,
64 and 70 Wabash-er.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 16, at 9½ o'clock,
We shall have another large sale of

FURNITURE

TO THE TRADE AND CONSUMERS.

200 Walnut Bedsteads assorted, 60 Bureaus
with Mirrors, 100 Commodore and W. S. Bureaus
with Mirrors, 100 Washstands, 100 Bedsteads, 100

Wood-seat Chairs, 100 Springs, 300 Walnut
Chairs, 100 Springs, 300 Walnut
Sets, 30 Wood-top Chamber Sets, 30 Pa-
ror Suits, 90 Waist-coats, 80 Mirrors, 300
Dress Oil Cloth, Soda, Lumps, Bary Glass
Ward robes, Bookcases, Parlor and Office
Desks, Show-cases, Carpets, Painted Show-
cases, Mattresses.

G. F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Imported Goods,

DIRECT FROM EUROPE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15,
at 2 o'clock. Cut Glass Goblets, Champagne, Tum-
blers, Brandy, Cognac, Champagne, Soda Water
Bottles, Finger Rings, Toilet Sets, Cologne Sets, Mani-
cure Sets in different colors, Vases in great variety,
and many other Goods.

G. P. GURE & CO., Auctioneers,
On Thursday, Sept. 16, at 11 o'clock,
Open and Top Baggies,
Two and three-spring Demosters, two and three-spring
Phaetons, Carriages, Breeches and Single Harness,
G. P. GURE & CO., Auctioneers.

MILLINERY, &c.

MME. RAPP,
Late of Twenty-third-st., New York City, has located
her Dressmaking Parlors at
100 S. 4th-st.

Entrance through Mrs. ELY'S Millinery Store.

FOR SALE.

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